

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1883.

No. 46.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 13th, 1883.

Weather dry and warm.

The Battle river is lower than at any time in the past three years.

Mr. Page, a photographer, from Prince Albert, is here at present and doing a rushing business.

Harvest is progressing very favorably. The greater part of the grain is cut and threshing machines are at work.

Carpenters are engaged on the Indian industrial school here, and it is expected that the institution will soon be in working order.

Prince George of Wales arrived at Quebec on Sept. 4th, by H. M. steamship Canada, and is the guest of the governor-general and princess Louise at the citadel.

The water in the river is so low this season that J. G. Oliver has been unable to get his logs down to the mill so that little or no lumber will be cut this year. It would pay some one to bring a raft from Edmonton as the demand here is large.

R. C. Laurie, D.L.S., has been instructed by the government to commence subdividing in this district. This will be a great boon to the place, the lack of surveys having greatly retarded settlement. Mr. Laurie will begin the work of subdividing as soon as he has completed the present town site, probably in a couple of weeks.

Building on the new town site between the rivers is being prosecuted vigorously. The building for the post and telegraph offices will be ready in two weeks. The H.B.Co. have let the contract for the erection of a fine store, as have also Mahoney & Clink. W. Latimer is building a large boarding house. The R. C. mission is putting up a large new church, and a number of other buildings are in course of erection. When completed the present site will be almost deserted.

HUMBOLDT, Sept. 13, 1883.

The line is not working yet from this place to Troy. It is all right as far as Touchwood hills.

F. N. Gisborne, superintendent of Dominion telegraph and signal service, and H. Gisborne, district superintendent of the same branch, left here to-day for Battleford.

LOCAL.

Frost last night.

The telegraph line started to work on Wednesday.

FIELDS & SMITH left for Calgary last night for freight.

MAIL arrived on Wednesday and left yesterday after noon.

DUCKS are scarce, most of the small creeks and ponds being dry.

A. DUNLOP shot two partridges on his front doorstep this morning.

R. McKERNAN and party returned from Calgary on Saturday last.

G. A. McNAUGHTON, H.B.Co. land agent, left yesterday for Prince Albert.

ALL the principal traders have sent stocks of goods to the treaty payments.

CATTLE broke into Jas. Price's garden and destroyed all of his fine cauliflowers and cabbage.

THE last mail brought advice of the shipment of the organ for the Presbyterian church.

A HORSE belonging to J. R. Matheson dropped dead while working in the reaper one day last week.

H. S. YOUNG and family arrived from Lac la Biche on Tuesday. Mr. Young returned home on Thursday.

THE balance of Norris & Carey's freight, consisting of fifteen carts, arrived from Calgary on Saturday last.

THIRTY-FOUR pupils attended the public school on Thursday. This is the largest attendance yet recorded.

McLEOD's stage left for Calgary last Monday with two passengers and a full load of baggage and express matter.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, left yesterday to pay the treaty money at Victoria, Saddle lake, Whitefish lake and Lac la Biche.

THE bishop of Saskatchewan held a confirmation service in All Saints church on Wednesday. Thirteen persons were confirmed.

No service in the Presbyterian church tomorrow morning, it being the occasion of Rev. Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan.

It was found necessary to draw the ferry scow out of the water on Tuesday for repairs. A new scow will be built this coming winter as the one at present in use is too small.

THE new gold dredge got up steam on Tuesday and came across the river from the south side. As soon as a new cable is secured it is expected she will be able to pass any steamer on the river.

JOHN McLEOD, son of M. McLeod, of Little mountain, fell into the cellar on Monday last and broke his arm below the elbow. It was a simple fracture, but both bones were broken. Dr. Munro set the limb.

YESTERDAY an old time "bee" was held at the Presbyterian church for the purpose of banking up the building and doing other necessary repairs. The crowd was not as large as anticipated.

ONE of Pat O'Reilly's oxen was shot on last Friday while grazing in the pasture. As in the Carson case, an Indian was observed riding away from the place. G. McManus secured a horse and started in pursuit but was not fortunate enough to catch him.

THERE was no quorum at the agricultural association meeting called for last Tuesday evening. The society will, with one or two trifling exceptions, adopt the prize list of the Manitoba provincial exhibition. The date for the holding of the exhibition has been fixed for Oct. 10th.

J. PEACOCK and T. Chittick arrived from Battleford on Tuesday. They came by the Manitoba to a point twenty-five miles west of Battleford, thence by carts to Edmonton. On the trip down with the rafts of lumber it was found impossible to get them through without making the rafts smaller, which they did by making six rafts out of the three with which they started. The down trip occupied twenty-one days.

LAST Saturday an accident occurred at Clover bar which might have had a fatal termination. While W. Woelfle and T. Stewart were at work on a scaffold on the new house being erected for the colonization society, the structure gave way throwing both men to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet. Woelfle sustained serious injury to one of his ankles, while Stewart was seriously injured in the back. Both men are laid up.

MR. KERSTEMAN arrived from Battleford last Friday night. He came by the steamer Manitoba to Turtle river, but as it was found impossible to bring the steamer any further the freight was discharged and the passengers came on overland. The steamer Marquis came to the foot of Cole's falls but being unable to get over the rapids she discharged cargo and returned. When going down she stuck on a sandbar and was silted in. It was found necessary to build wing dams in the river to wash the sand away. This was successfully done and the boat proceeded to Grand rapids where she was laid up, the crew and passengers going on to Winnipeg by the Princess. where they arrived on the 23rd of August. The steamer North-West was stuck hard and fast in the "cut out," a point on the river just above Cumberland. The Northcote went down to the foot of Cole's falls for part of the cargo brought to that point by the Marquis, and when the Manitoba left Prince Albert she was four days overdue on her return trip.

TOM KAINS, D.L.S., arrived in town from the tenth base line on Monday evening. After the completion of this base line to the fifth initial meridian it was continued westward toward the foot of the Rocky mountains. Having projected it westward some twenty miles, further operations were abandoned for the season as it was found to be impossible to continue the work profitably, owing to the occurrence of large impassable muskegs extending long distances north and south of the line and surrounded by heavy spruce and poplar. As a number of settlers have located on the Little Red Deer river it was deemed advisable to finish the season's work by preparing the country for subdivision by surveying the township outlines consequently the party have been engaged during the last month at this work. Heavy frosts were noticed in the vicinity of the Red Deer river, causing considerable damage to both root and grain crops. Still this fact does not seem to affect the development of the country, as settlers are taking up land very rapidly. There is without doubt some excellent land situated between Edmonton and the crossing of the Red Deer river; in fact some of the finest soil met with during the season's survey is found in the neighborhood of Battle river.

ADAM BEATTY arrived from Red Deer city on Thursday. Crops were fit to cut when he left and most of it was harvested. Fall plowing is being prosecuted vigorously. Two hundred tons of hay were put up with one machine. Hay was very plentiful this season. Frosts on the Red Deer this season were neither so numerous nor so severe as reported, potatoes being the only things which showed it. The R.C. mission is erecting a church about four miles south of the crossing, on the trail. Best Winnipeg XXXX flour is selling at \$5 per 100 lbs. John Little picked up his stakes and left with his band of horses for the south. The saw mill has started and is turning out very fine work. Lumber is worth \$35 per 1,000 feet at the mill.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEETING.

A public meeting of members and adherents of the church of England was held in the public school house, Edmonton, on Tuesday evening, September 11th. The meeting had been called by his lordship the bishop of Saskatchewan, and about twenty persons attended.

The bishop took the chair at eight o'clock and said that he had called them together for the purpose of considering matters connected with the mission and to see if something could not be done to help along the church work in Edmonton. He then spoke for a short time of church work in the early days of Winnipeg—some seventeen years ago—with which he had been very closely connected, he having supervised the building of the first Holy Trinity church there and been the incumbent of it for several years; and also gave a sketch of the rapid strides made by the church of England in missionary and educational work in Manitoba and the North-West from that time up to the present. Speaking of the territory of Alberta he said that it was destined to become one of the most important provinces in the confederation of Canada, as it possessed almost unlimited mineral wealth and soil unsurpassed in the world. He compared the park like appearance of the country immediately surrounding Edmonton to the White Mud river district in Manitoba, there being the same alternation of prairie and bluff, lakelet and brooklet, hill and dale, as in the beautiful region referred to. The town of Edmonton, he thought, must ultimately become the capital of this great province, and would in the near future become a great city. Its beautiful site and commanding situation as a centre of trade were not excelled in the North-West. He described the scene which met his view as he stood on the brink of the high bank of the great Saskatchewan river and gazed down into its deep valley and out on the Beaver hills in the distance as one of the grandest and most picturesque he had had ever witnessed. He felt deeply interested in the place and wanted to see the church prosper here as it has in all other parts of his diocese, and hoped that the members here would take as deep an interest and render himself and their clergyman all the assistance they possibly could.

The first matter laid before the meeting was as to whether or not it was advisable to move All Saints church from its present position in the western end of town to the centre. After some discussion it was decided not to move it.

It was then resolved that instead of the afternoon service in All Saints church some suitable place should be secured in the eastern part of town in which to hold Sabbath school in the afternoon and service in the evening.

The bishop stated that it was the custom to have a committee composed of one warden appointed by the clergyman, one elected by the people, and any number of vestrymen, all elected by the people, to manage the affairs of the church. Rev. Dr. Newton appointed Geo. A. Watson as clergyman's warden. A. Dunlop was elected as the people's warden. Messrs. Jas. Monag, J. V. Kildahl, R. Michael and R. Secord were elected vestrymen for the evening congregation. There being already two wardens but no vestrymen for All Saints church Messrs. T. Anderson, W. Anderson, M. Grant and J. Turner, were elected.

The vestries were advised to organize a choir at once, and to secure some kind of musical instrument as soon as possible.

After singing the doxology the meeting was closed with the benediction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT.—
In Division No. 2.—The sittings of the above court will be held in the school house, Edmonton, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the 6th day of December, 1883.
L. J. MUNRO, clerk of the court.

NOTICE TO INCOMING SETTLERS.

The following homesteads and pre-emptions, situated in townships fifty-three and fifty-four, ranges twenty-three and twenty-four, are open for entry:

Township 53, range 23—
Sections 2 and 4, east half of section 6, sections 18, 28, 30, 32 and 34, and the west half of section 36.

Township 53, range 24—
South half of section 14, section 16, west half of section 18, west half and north-east quarter of section 20, section 22, west half of section 24, south-east quarter of section 28, sections 30, 32, and 34.

Township 54, range 23—
Sections 2 and 4, east half and south-west quarter of section 6, sections 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36.

Township 54, range 24—
Sections 2, 4 and 6, west half of section 8, east half of section 10, section 14, north-east quarter of section 16, sections 18, 20 and 22, west half of section 24, sections 26, 28 and 30, north-west quarter of section 32, sections 34 and 36.

Dated at the offices of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company of Canada (limited), this 8th day of September, A.D. 1883.

GEO. A. SIMPSON, agent.

NOTE.—There is a ferry across the river at Dr. Newton's.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

For first quality goods at bottom figures, call at the

"OLD LOG STORE" ON THE HILL.

STOCK COMPLETE.

Still to arrive: One car Winnipeg flour, and two cars general merchandize comprising,

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

SHELF HARDWARE,

BAR IRON, NAILS,

GLASS AND PUTTY,

COOK AND HEATING STOVES,

Which will be disposed of at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP**, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 15, 1898.

THE CAYOOSE.

Of late it has been fashionable, especially by many of his recent acquaintances, to ridicule the cayoose—to poke fun at his pot belly, and otherwise to make disparaging remarks about his personal appearance and his fitness for a useful life. As has been hinted, it is usually those who know least about him who talk in this way, and it only requires his side of the case to be stated to secure for him not only the profuse apologies of his detractors but the lasting gratitude of a country that he has laid under weighty obligations. And to begin with an argument that is sure to strike unexpected terror into the camp of his enemies. The cayoose is descended from an honorable lineage. His family came over with the conqueror. It is true that both in figure and carriage he is a good deal different from the high stepping Spanish charger from whom he claims descent. The family portraits show his ancestor of the conqueror's day to have had a grandly arched neck which he owed to the bearing rein, and a finely carried tail which he owed to the nicking knife. The descendant carries both his head and his tail in a more common sense way, but none the less is he able to trace his descent by direct lineage to the chieftains of the Spanish invaders. His name, too, is fragrant with honor. The tribe of Cayoose Indians, on the Columbia river, in Washington territory, was celebrated for its fine horses, and although in this regard the connection between their horses and their namesakes of to-day may not be apparent to the naked eye it is none the less beyond the shadow of a doubt that our ponies derive their name from this tribe of Indians who were conspicuous both for the quantity and the quality of the horses they owned. But the strongest argument on behalf of the cayoose is not to be found in any accidental circumstances like his name or his lineage but in his actual usefulness. In going over the requisites for a means of conveyance to carry both passengers and freight over the plains of the North-West, it is found that he, and he alone, fills the bill. The York boats on the river were all very well for going down stream, but it was both tedious and man-killing to come up again with them. Steamboats have never been a brilliant success, and at the best they are useful for only about four months in the year. Dog trains were well enough in the winter when there was plenty of fish or buffalo meat, but they were useless in the summer. Oxen would do for freight in the winter, but they were of no account in the winter. Ordinary horses were not of sufficient powers of endurance, and they required some kind of grain feed in order to produce satisfactory results in the way of work, but the cayoose left nothing to be desired. All the outfit he required was a shaganappi harness and a Red river cart for the summer or the simplest kind of a sled for the winter. The hide of one of his brothers furnished the first, a neighboring bluff supplied the others. Thus equipped he proved himself able to draw a load of 800 or 900 pounds from Winnipeg to the Rocky mountains. He was, moreover, so tractable and obedient that only one man was required for the management of every four or five carts. When a river too deep to be forded was encountered the wheels with the cart cover underneath them were improvised into a raft and he swam the stream with this load tied to his tail. In return he asked for nothing. Some neighboring pond or creek gave him a drink; the tall prairie grass with its pea vine and vetches was his fodder; and instead of dreaming about a stable as a luxury it was a thing of no meaning to him, and when one was at hand it was with difficulty that he could be induced to take advantage of it. In winter the case was but little different. Nature provided him with a thicker and rougher coat that made him independent of the blanket that his imported cousins thought a necessity.

It is true that he relied on his master to cut a hole in the ice to let him get at the water, but for food he depended on himself: scraping away the snow with a hoof that had never been weighted with a shoe he made a meal for himself of the naturally cured prairie hay and was ready for his next day's work, and if as sometimes happened he had to travel over bare plains where storms and thaw and frost had hardened the surface of the snow into a crust that bore his weight and was impossible to break to let him reach his hay it seemed to make but little difference to him—he did his next day's work all the same and never complained. The story of the freighters who came in from Red Deer forks last February shows how much these hardy little animals can endure. For several days at a time the horses had next to nothing to eat, and when turned loose at night in the pitiless storm instead of going off to search for fodder they would huddle together in shelter of the tents and behind one another and shiver the whole night through. But the worst came when the great plains were passed, and in the broken country that was next encountered the crust on the snow was not sufficiently strong to bear their weight but still strong enough to tear the skin off their legs with its ragged edges as they broke through. Then the raw bleeding surfaces froze, and in spite of the care that was taken in wrapping their legs with bandages several of the horses had to be abandoned to die.

If instead of being engaged in freighting it was passenger service on which he was engaged he adapted himself just as readily to the altered conditions. He was required to draw a less load but must move at a greater rate of speed; so with a few extra horses to give him a res. now and then he covered his fifty miles a day and kept it up for weeks. If the traveller became tired of riding in the buckboard and wished to ride on horseback he was ready for that too. His untiring "lope" was the easiest gait for riding in the world and the horse seemed to enjoy it as much as the man. With a heavy load, hard driving and ill usage, his flanks would indeed get thinner before the journey was over, but it was hard treatment indeed that forced him to give up, and even then if turned out on the prairie to forage for himself, two or three weeks sufficed to regain his flesh and spirits and get him ready for another trip. If when his summer's work was done he was not needed for the winter he was let loose at once to care for himself. Perhaps he was not seen all winter long, but when after a day or two's search he was found in the spring he appeared in better condition than in the previous fall and started off with a free gait and a light heart on his 1,000 mile trip to Winnipeg.

The cayoose has deserved well of the country. His wants were few and his services many and various. If speed, sure-footedness and courage, were required he filled the bill as a buffalo hunter; if strength and endurance were required he was the freighter's stand-by. But the days of buffalo hunting are past, and the days of any serious kind of freighting bid fair to follow them. Far be it from us to express any regret at the change, but let us not forget the friend of our need. A few years ago it was at a good deal of risk that a Canadian horse was brought over the plains even without a load. Now, however, thanks to the rapid and easy means of communication with other places, they are becoming numerous. They are bigger and carry their heads higher. Let us even go a step further and say they are prettier than the horses we had before. But let it be remembered to the everlasting credit of our friend of former days that "Handsome is as handsome does."

THE assured success of the North-West as a field for immigration is beginning to make it less necessary for her to paint her attractions in such glowing, and—let it be said—sometimes exaggerated colors, puts her in a position to exercise a little discretion about the kind of immigrants she will encourage. The United States estimates every immigrant that lands within her borders as an addition of \$800 to the wealth of the country, and certainly an immigrant is worth just as much to Canada as to any other country, but it has to be confessed that some immigrants are dear at any price and that of this sort the United States and Canada are being asked to receive

a considerable number just at present. The action of the British government in sending out inmates of her workhouses is an example that ought to be strongly discouraged. To ship them across the Atlantic and leave them unprovided for or almost unprovided for, in the port of landing, is cruelty to the victims, and it is an action which the government on whose charities they must become a burden will be sure to resent. The method adopted by the American government of sending the immigrants back by return of the vessel that brought them is rather a clumsy mode of retaliation, but it is likely to prove effective, and something effective had to be found. It only remains to be observed that the action of the British government in sending out these paupers, securing land and building houses and advancing them money, is but little better than the short and simple plan already mentioned. It merely staves off the evil day for a year or two. Any man who between adult youth and decrepit age is an inmate of a workhouse our government is justified in refusing to receive as a settler on any conditions whatever. Such a man is not only more than likely to be shiftless and lazy but what is even more fatal to his success as an immigrant he has lost all independence and ambition to make a home that he can call his own. Britain has always had a serious question before her in the management of her poor, and if she thinks she has found a solution of it in sending them over the Atlantic the sooner she finds out her mistake the better. If she must retain her land system, her aristocracy, and her class distinctions in society, by all means let her pay the penalty. Her colonies and other governments refuse, by a large majority, to pay it for her.

THE question as to the best time to harvest grain is one which it is difficult to determine by actual experiment of the unskilled observer, but the scientific tests that have been made point unanimously in the direction in which the conclusions of practical farmers are tending. All are in favor of early cutting. As soon as the straw just below the ear begins to assume a yellow color and as soon as the kernel no matter how soft gives out no longer a milky juice under a pressure the grain is ready to cut; and not only so but this is the best time to cut it. From this time onward the plant draws no nutriment from the ground, no sap circulates through its stem, it loses its power of absorbing mineral substances from the soil; in short growth ceases and mere ripening takes place. For the straw this means not only that it turns yellow but that it loses weight day after day and becomes in the same degree less nourishing for cattle. As for the seed it means that if it is cut as soon as its milky juice is thickened into the gluten and starch that make the nutritive elements of flour it will produce the best flour, the least bran and the greatest weight per bushel, because at this period the grain has a thin skin and but little bran whereas if it is allowed to stand, the remaining days before its perfect development is reached will be spent in adding a husk of bran to prevent the germ of the seed from danger of injury. Hence if we wish to get the most of the valuable constituents of flour and the least of those that are undesirable, such as bran, the wheat should be cut before it reaches full maturity, and that will at the same time that the straw will be more nutritive food for cattle. A prominent miller in Minneapolis who is an authority on everything that belongs to wheat says that it passes the period of perfection from ten to fourteen days before its full ripening and has begun to lose its value several days before its complete maturity. The only exception is in regard to wheat for seed; that should be allowed to ripen fully because it is desirable to have the bran perfect to protect the germ.

A. L. ASHDOWN,

GENERAL MERCHANT, ST. ALBERT.

Choice Teas and Tobaccos, Fresh Groceries and a full assortment of Clothing and Boots & Shoes—all of which will be sold at or below Edmonton prices.

A. L. ASHDOWN.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures.

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others; and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

The fifth session of the North-West council was opened at Regina on the 22nd of August. There were present at the opening Col. Richardson, Col. MacLeod, Col. Irvine, Messrs. Breland and Hayter Reed, appointed members, and the following elected members: Messrs. Oliver (Edmonton), McDowell (Prince Albert), White (Regina), Jackson (Qu'Appelle), Claude Hamilton (Broadview), and Ross (Moosejaw).

After the lieutenant-governor's commission had been read and the oath administered to the elected members, lieutenant-governor Dwyer read the following speech:

"In meeting you at this the fifth session of the council of the North-West territories I take the opportunity of congratulating you on the prosperity and rapid growth of the vast territories whose affairs you are called upon to assist me in administering.

The first meeting of the North-West council sat at Swan river, the temporary seat of government in 1877, pending the erection of government buildings at Battleford. These were completed in the fall of 1877, and the seat of government was established at that point. The North-West council sat at that place in 1878, 1879 and 1881.

The rapid construction of the Pacific railway and the consequent large settlement of the country, both north and south of the line, convinced the Dominion government that a change was again necessary, and a new central point for the transaction of the public business of the territories was selected. Regina was considered the most favorable point, and I think every day makes it clearer that the location is a wise one, situated as it is in the heart of one of the most fertile regions of the territories and easily accessible from any quarter. The class of farmers who are settled on the land adjacent to Regina, upon which no less than 172,140 acres have been entered for homesteads, shews that the advantage claimed for it in an agricultural point of view was not exaggerated, and the reports that continually reach me of the returns expected from land only partially worked indicate what might be expected when the country is brought into a good state of cultivation.

Up to 1881 only one representative or elected member sat in the council meetings, and if anything was wanted to demonstrate the progress which has been made during the last couple of years the composition of the present council would do so, for while in 1881 only one elected member sat at the council we have now six, coming from Lorne, Regina, Edmonton, Broadview, Qu'Appelle and Moosejaw. The bulk of the electoral districts have been established along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, which naturally affords greater inducement to settlement, but I am glad to say we have two members from the old and flourishing districts of Prince Albert and Edmonton, with a probability of an increase before very long. I am also in receipt of applications from districts south of the railway line, and if I could have delayed the meeting of the council for a few months more other representative members might have been added to our present number.

After my appointment to the position of lieutenant-governor I was advised that there was an uncertainty as to the powers conferred upon the North-West council of 1877, and I considered it unwise to go to the expense of summoning the council until we were placed in a position which would relieve us from that uncertainty. I also felt that a few months delay would give me the assistance of representative men from different parts of the territories which could not fail to be acceptable to the country as well as gratifying to myself. I think events have demonstrated that I was not wrong in this anticipation.

I have but lately received a copy of the order in council empowering the lieutenant-governor, by and with the consent of the legislative assembly to make ordinances for the several subjects upon which it is thought most important for us to legislate. This will be laid upon the table for your information.

It is proposed to amend the following ordinances: No. 4 of 1880, respecting the administration of civil justice; No. 12 of 1878, respecting the marking of stock; No. 6 of 1879, respecting licenses; No. 8 of 1879, ordinances exempting certain property from seizure and sale under execution; No. 6 of 1881, an ordinance respecting trespassing.

A number of new ordinances will be presented to you for your consideration: One in regard to municipal institutions; one respecting minors and apprentices; an ordinance giving power to appoint commissioners for taking affidavits; an ordinance respecting partnership; an ordinance respecting desecration of the Sabbath; an ordinance respecting protection of game; and others that I have no doubt during the sitting of the council will be thought desirable to legislate upon.

I am quite sure we all regret that the time will soon arrive when we shall lose our popular governor-general, the marquis of Lorne, and his august consort the princess Louise, and I will ask you to join me in an address to their excellencies expressing our feeling of regret at their departure.

I now ask your earnest consideration to the important duties which devolve upon you, and pray that with God's blessing our deliberations may prove conducive to the advancement of these new and important territories and to the welfare of the inhabitants."

The following account of the subsequent proceedings is taken from the Regina Leader: The speech having been read, the governor said: "I now declare the council open."

Col. Irvine moved that the reply to the address of the lieutenant-governor be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Reed, White, Jackson, McDowell and the mover.

Mr. Claude Hamilton seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. White moved and Mr. McDowell seconded the motion that the council adjourn.

Mr. Jackson said before the council adjourned might it not be advisable to appoint a committee to strike certain committees in order to facilitate matters.

Col. Richardson said hitherto the usual course was to dispose of everything as it arose.

Col. MacLeod said if after a few days the course suggested appeared to be necessary it could be adopted.

Mr. Jackson expressed himself perfectly satisfied with this and the council adjourned.

REGINA.

The North-West council was expected to open here on the 20th, but owing to the non-arrival of the order in council defining its powers the opening was postponed until Wednesday, the 22nd, at 2 p.m.

Col. Richardson has been permanently removed from Battleford to Regina. He is now here. There is nothing definite about the new stipendiary magistrate for Edmonton except that there is one to be appointed.

Archbishop Tache is here on his way to Calgary. Also Pere Lacombe from Blackfoot crossing.

All of the councillors have not arrived yet.

Mr. Davin and Col. Herchmer are having a terrible time about the whiskey law. Col. Herchmer had Mr. Davin fined for having a small quantity of liquor in his possession. Mr. Davin says it is time these men who lately were the autocrats of the country when they and the wild Indians were its only inhabitants should learn that the era of the railway and the telegraph had been inaugurated, when they might expect the free air of public criticisms to blow about all their actions. The Leader of the 17th contains the criticisms. They are worth double the price of the paper. No family should be without them.

In Edmonton we ceil the buildings with lumber and plaster the sides. Here in Regina they plaster the ceiling and sheet the sides.

The railway company are sinking a well at the station. It is down 150 feet. Not enough water for use.

Daily mail now all the way from Winnipeg to Calgary. No word of the telegraph line from Qu'Appelle to Humboldt yet.

There is some whiskey to be had here but the place is nowhere beside Edmonton in this particular.

At Calgary the population is chiefly from the United States and the man from Ontario is in a minority, but as distance eastward is made he increases in numbers and influence until at Regina, and from that point eastward, he is all pervading, and the leading question between strangers is, What part of Ontario do you come from?

The weather is very cold here, and harvest has not commenced yet.

Thirty horses were stolen last night by thieves from across the line.

August 24th, 1883.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

NOTICES.

MEN'S COARSE AND FINE BOOTS and Shoes at FRANK OLIVER'S

GRAIN CRADLES, Scythes and Snaiths, Pitch Forks, Potato Forks, etc. at FRANK OLIVER'S.

SOAP, CANDLES, MATCHES, Wooden Pails, Brooms, Clothes Lines, Clothes Pins, etc. at FRANK OLIVER'S.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.—Tea, black, green, and Japan; Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, myrtle navy smoking, Prince of Wales and Napoleon chewing; Syrup in keg or can, Apples dried and evaporated; Plums, Prunes, Currants, Raisins, Mixed and Fancy Candies, Spices, California Canned Fruit, Figs, Dates, and Almonds. Smoked Bacon, Hams, Rice, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Sago, etc.—at the lowest cash prices at FRANK OLIVER'S.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal with the subscribers only, or with Francis Lamoureux or Jos. Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the subscribers or at that of G. A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

S.T. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

S.TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician and Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's range, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Searth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT.—F. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on September 15th.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

GENERAL NEWS.

The harvest in Minnesota is reported as proving even better than was expected.

The list of the U.S. government pensioners fills several volumes making in all about 5,000 pages.

Gladstone is said to be preparing a scheme to be submitted at the next session providing for Irish home rule.

M. B. Freshman, clerk for M. A. McLean, of Winnipeg, has skipped out and his accounts are desperately short. He had abstracted \$800 or \$900 a month while in McLean's employ.

A mass meeting was held in Winnipeg last month in the interest of tree planting and fruit culture, lieutenant-governor Aikins presiding. Addresses were delivered by Hon. John W. Prunier of Quebec, Beadle of St. Catharines, Gibbs of Quebec, and Saunders of London.

Mr. Beatty, superintendent of the construction of the new steamers for the Canadian Pacific railway, states that when the steamers are running to Port Arthur from Algoma mills, next year, the distance between Montreal and Winnipeg, 1,320 miles, will be made in sixty-six hours by rail and water.

Massachusetts law allows an adjoining real estate owner to forbid the granting of a license to sell liquor. In Gloucester a saloon keeper tried to evade this provision by selling to a friendly third party a strip a foot wide from the side of his premises next to the objector, thus creating a new neighbor. But the courts have decided that the trick is of no avail.

Citizens of Bermuda have petitioned the legislature to rid the Bermuda islands of English sparrows. The sparrows have nearly destroyed the beautiful native red and blue birds. Twenty-five years ago crowds were imported into the Bermudas as scavengers. They proved so destructive to the grain that 25 cents a head was paid by government for their extermination.

The interest bearing debt of the United States in 1865 reached the immense total of about \$2,500,000,000, and the annual interest amounted to \$150,000,000. In 1882 the debt has been reduced to \$1,338,000,000, and the annual interest charge to \$51,000,000. That is, in eighteen years the republicans swept away one half its enormous debt, and reduced its interest to one third the former amount.

The bar of a Fall river rumrunner was actually closed in unlawful hours, but the suspicious officers observed that he had numerous visitors in his residence. This house was searched several times without finding the whiskey which, it was clear, the company was getting; but at length, on turning a gas burner, the beverage ran from the pipe, which had been connected with a barrel in the grocery cellar.

The lowest dividend per annum among the joint stock banks of England is that of the London and Yorkshire, which paid five per cent., while out of thirteen corporations eight paid each ten per cent. or more, five paid each fifteen per cent. or more, and one, the Birmingham, paid twenty per cent., as it has during the past five years with entire regularity. Similar dividends are common on the continent of Europe.

New quarters are to be established for the mounted police at Fort Walsh, Fort MacLeod, Maple creek and Medicine Hat. The new barracks at Fort MacLeod will cost about \$30,000. A new post will be established at Fort Pitt, west of Battleford, on the Saskatchewan. The men have been withdrawn from Wood mountain post, south of Moose Jaw. In future that part of the country will be looked after by detachments occasionally sent from Regina.

Ribeiro, a Brazilian merchant, has taken to London and is exhibiting to great crowds, five aborigines, so that Europeans may see what a gentle, amiable, governable people are the wild races of Brazil. They do not look ferocious, but are hideously ugly. The tallest is well under five feet. The peculiarity is the under lip of the two females, which protrudes nearly three inches, the result of artificial distortions, and is supported by a sort of wooden bracket.

Terra-cotta lumber is a substitute for other lumber, made at Perth Amboy, N.J., from a peculiar kind of potter's clay and sawdust, thoroughly mixed and the sawdust then burned out, leaving the material porous. Its breaking weight and resistance are found to be good. Its permeability to air was found by careful experiment to be 807 times as great as that of pine and 135 times that of brick. Its wearing effect upon the edges of cutting instruments was found to be but about four times that of pine. Its hold upon nails is less than one half that of pine, and its heat conductivity not nearly the same as brick. In a sanitary sense, very porous material is better for walls than that slightly porous, for it permits a better circulation of air, holds less moisture and carries off less heat. Hence terra-cotta lumber is believed to be a better sanitary building material than brick.

A paper was read before the American association for the advancement of science on the composition of wheat. The wheats of the Atlantic states are as an average much the poorest in food producing elements and the smallest in size. The best are those of Colorado, Minnesota and Dakota. It is not, however, latitude that affects the grain. Soil seems to be the main thing on which the composition of the grain depends, and next to that climate and method of cultivation have a marked effect on the quality of the seed.

A new-fashioned buggy is the latest addition to narrow gauge vehicles. Unlike the bicycle, which possesses two wheels, though it has them in the same place, this buggy depends on a single wheel, and it is also to be drawn by a horse instead of being propelled by the rider. According to the descriptions given in the papers of Illinois, where the invention originates, the peculiar merit claimed for it is absolute safety from upsetting, possibly because this is the thing which would come into the reader's head at first as the danger especially to be feared from so queer a contrivance.

Winnipeg, to use a phrase of the street, has had a hard siege of it in the last six months. Some good men have gone down, happily some bad ones have been weeded out. The purification has done the city no harm. The inevitable reaction followed the "boom," and all the structures built on sand had to come down with a crash. Business has now reached bed-rock, and henceforth we may confidently look for a gradual, if somewhat slow, improvement. The moral taught to merchants by recent experience is that it is the part of wisdom to avoid wild speculation, to shun over-trading and over-stocking, and to make haste slowly in getting rich.

It is thought that the reduction of the telegraph rate to sixpence in England will enormously increase the volume of telegraphic business. The announcement of the proposed reduction made the clerks of the post office department, which has also charge of the telegraph, shudder; and no wonder, for one of the first indications of what was before them was furnished by a celebrated firm of soapmakers, who promptly declared their intention of sending 50,000 telegrams, by way of advertisement, on the day that the sixpenny rate went into effect. It is said that the use of the telegraph as an advertising medium has become a nuisance in England, even under the shilling rate.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Sept. 14th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	54	40
Sunday,	69	34
Monday,	64	38
Tuesday,	71	36
Wednesday,	68	38
Thursday,	63	37
Friday,	59	35

Barometer rising, 27.535.
At noon yesterday the wind was blowing at the rate of 36 miles per hour.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
CHAS. SUTTER,
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN

Youths and Boys

WANTED

I or our

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Comprising

Men's Tweed Suits,

" Cord "

" Tweed Coats,

" Black Cloth Coats,

" Tweed Pants,

" Cord "

" Moleskin Pants,

" Breeches,

Youths' Suits,

Boys' Suits,

Overalls—great variety,

Jumpers— " "

FULL ASSORTMENT:

Dry Goods,

Gent's Furnishings,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware,

Stoves,

Tinware,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

JNO. A. McDOUGALL & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following goods have lately been received and are now for sale, cheap for cash, at the Bulletin office:

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Complete lot of reading books, grammars, geographies, arithmetics, histories, slates and slate pencils, copy books, maps, chalk crayons and blackboard erasers.

CHURCH BOOKS.

Bibles, English church prayer books, Presbyterian and Methodist hymn books.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The works of all the leading poets, historic, scientific and religious works by popular authors, story books for children, and a lot of novels.

BLANK BOOKS.

Complete sets of accountants' books, copying letter books, invoice books, passbooks, memorandums, workmen's time books, promissory note and receipt books, diaries, etc.

GENERAL STATIONERY.

Foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, drawing paper and pencils, ordinary lead and copying pencils, ink of all colors, pens and penholders, inkstands, pen racks, card racks, blotting paper and blotting pads, board clips, letter files, paper fasteners, ink and pencil erasers, rubber bands, legal forms, seals and sealing wax, letter balances.

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

Autograph albums, ladies and gents card cases, birthday and calling cards, music rolls and portfolios, chess and checker boards, chessmen and checkers, dominoes, cards.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land commissioner.